and by the range of length and width cited for the species. The prothorax of *brachyspinosum* is only slightly wider than long, in dorsal view the sides at basal third are hardly broader than the base, and in side view the dorsal surface is flatter, while in *roseae* the prothorax tends to be broader, in dorsal view the sides at basal third are obviously broader than the base, and in side view the dorsal surface is more convex. The pronotum of *brachyspinosum* has shallow punctures and on the central part has long, fine scales ranging about 0.04-0.06 mm. long, the elytral scales tend to be coarser, and the sternites laterally are clothed with comparatively longer, coarser pubescence; in *roseae* the pronotum has deeper punctures and on the central part longer, fine scales about 0.03 mm. long, the elytral scales tend to be finer, and the sternites laterally have sparse, finer pubescence. The beak of the male of *brachyspinosum* is quite polished distad of the insertion of the antenna, while in *roseae* it is more strongly alutaceous here.

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BOOK REVIEW

THE TAXONOMY AND SPECIATION OF PSEUDOPHONUS (A SUBGENUS OF HARPALUS: HARPALINI: CARABIDAE, KNOWN TO OCCUR IN NORTH AMERICA), by George E. Ball and Joseph N. Anderson. Studies on Speciation No. 1, xi and 94 pp., 38 figs., 18 tables, 1 pl., 1962. (Price $3.95)

"Many generalizations have been made about the species problem; in comparison, relatively little has been made about the problem species." So say the authors in their preface. This taxonomic revision has more than its share of problem species. But the authors have not dismissed those problems with a few words; rather they have accentuated them by grouping them in a separate chapter. Many measurements, dissections, and extensive comparisons were made in hope of resolving the problems. These efforts were fruitful and form the basis for the classification, but the authors readily admit to being completely stymied in a few instances.

The organization of this study is such that almost any chapter can be read separately and understood. Only half the book is taken up with descriptions of species. A key is given to the 12 species. The short chapter on zoogeography attempts to explain present distributions; most of it concerns Pleistocene glaciation's probable effect on the beetles. The study is loaded with tables, all easily understood, making analysis of comparative data and measurements much easier to use than if it were buried in text.

Only two faults come to mind: the pie-graph method of showing distribution on maps is not effective with so much photographic reduction, and the plates are poorly designed in that the figures extend to the edge of the page. Those are minor troubles. I like this book. It is a small, hard-back book, approximately 5 by 7½ inches, and was published on December 27, 1962.

Studies on Speciation is a new series of monographs to contain results of studies directed toward understanding the mechanisms and factors affecting the evolution of populations of organisms. The series is published by the Catholic University of America Press, under the auspices of the Institute for the Study of Natural Species at the Catholic University of America. The Institute, directed by Ross H. Arnett, Jr., is a relatively new organization, providing research, training, and publication. It has facilities for the study of organisms in the field.—T. J. Spilman